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other places in the western half of the island, and in Cienfuegos it is an active epidemic, 20 to 30, I am informed, dying of it daily.

Measles, which has been very prevalent among children here for several weeks, does not abate, though the mortality from it is small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Sanitary report of Santiago—Smallpox epidemic.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 23, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor of sending you the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended May 23:

The mortality for this period has been 58; of these, 10 were from smallpox, 2 from yellow fever, 3 from typhomalaria, 5 from tuberculosis, 6 from dysentery, 3 from pernicious fever, 8 from entero-colitis, 12 from remittent fever, and the rest from common diseases, acute and chronic, of noncontagious character.

Smallpox can now be considered epidemic, as the cases are many in number and are not confined to a determined quarter of the city, but are scattered all over the town, and the number of invasions increases daily. In one house alone there are 10 cases. Yellow fever still prevails more or less, although the mortality has somewhat decreased.

Malaria in all its forms and varieties is causing great havoc among the population, and dysentery is the cause of many deaths.

The rainy season has at last set in, and, owing to the dampness prevailing, bowel complaints are very common, especially among the children, under the form of entero-colitis of severe type.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Increase of smallpox at Cienfuegos.*

The United States consul at Cienfuegos, under date of June 2, 1896, reports 54 deaths from smallpox in that city during the week ended May 31, 1896, an increase of 12 as compared with the previous week.

*Increase of yellow fever among the troops at Sagua la Grande.*

Under date of May 25, 1896, the United States consul at Sagua la Grande, reports that yellow fever is on the increase amongst the troops at Sagua, but states that the number of cases is not given.

EGYPT.

*Cholera epidemic in Alexandria—Deaths from cholera in Cairo.*

CAIRO, EGYPT, May 15, 1896.

SIR: Adverting to my dispatches dated October 21 and November 27, last, respectively, I have to inform the Department that with the return of hot weather cholera has broken out at Alexandria, and promises to rage throughout the heated term. The outbreak really dates from the last week in December, since which time, up to a month ago, Alexandria has had two or three deaths weekly.

From the middle of April there have been one or more deaths daily,

and a fortnight ago it became evident to the authorities that the epidemic could not be stamped out, and that the city must undergo a serious visitation. The mortality has increased now to 20 or 25 per day, and the total deaths to date number 300, and the disease has spread from the humbler class of natives to Europeans living in comfortable and cleanly quarters of the city.

The authorities are doing everything possible to keep the scourge in check, and to the sanitary officials is due the credit that the death rate is kept so low. In previous outbreaks, notably in 1865 and 1883, the mortality ran to thousands each day.

Energetic measures have been adopted to keep the malady from gaining a foothold in Cairo, notwithstanding that there have been from six to ten fatalities from genuine Asiatic cholera already. The capital has been divided into ten districts, with an experienced corps of medical officers detailed to each, to carry into effect any measure tending to guard the public health.

Since the appearance of cholera in the country last autumn the deaths throughout Egypt to this date number about 1,450.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD,  
*United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FRANCE.

*Circular relative to enforcement of United States quarantine regulations.*

HAVRE, May 11, 1896.

SIR: In view of the outburst of cholera in Egypt, which is now believed to be epidemic in Alexandria, I have issued circular of last year to the steamship companies, a copy of which I herewith inclose. The consular agent at Cherbourg has been instructed to enforce rigidly the provisions of the United States quarantine laws in the case of all steerage passengers coming from the east.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

C. W. CHANCELLOR,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

NOTICE—*To the directors and agents of steamship companies leaving the port of Havre for the United States of America.*—In view of the usual relaxation in quarantine laws during the winter months, and the approach of the season when epidemic diseases are liable to recur, it is deemed expedient and proper to publish for the information of all concerned the following rules and regulations, which will be duly observed at this port on and after the 19th day of April, 1896:

1. Consular inspection is required of all vessels carrying steerage passengers, and also of other vessels when leaving an infected port.

2. The inspection will consist of such an examination of the vessel, cargo, passengers, crew, personal effects, and the manifests and papers as will enable the consular officer to determine if the laws and regulations have been complied with.

3. The inspection of emigrants and their effects is required to be made by daylight (as a rule between 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.), and the consular officer making the inspection shall satisfy himself before issuing the bill of health that all the conditions certified to therein are true. A clean bill of health will not be issued unless the vessel has complied with the rules and regulations prescribed, nor if any part of the cargo or baggage is presumably infected and has not been properly disinfected.